The first intimation Gen. Mason's | wife had of his intention to fight was about two hours previous to the arrival of his remains at home. He had left a letter for her with a friend, who, from the hope that all would be well, had delayed to deliver it. The scene which ensued at the reception of this letter, & almost simultaneously with the arrival of Gen. M's remains, no pen can describe, nor pencit depict. The agonized cries of a per aved and loving wife, the mouraful and weeping countenances of Gen. M's servants, to whom he was a kind master, and the bitter regret of his admiring neighbours, were enough to meit a heart of adamant. His remains were interred with due respect.

And now let me grance one moment at Mr. McCarty. He with his second (I will not say friend) repared to Alexandria. Secluded from the so lety in which he was wont to magle, with feelings amounting almost to hopeless and brack despire, he remained in Alexandria until Thursday night the 11th inst. when, an opportunity offering, he took shipping for Liverpool, in consequence, it is said, of an intimation that the governor of Maryland, on w ich state the duel was fought, intended to demand him for trial and parishine t.

Thus have two men, blest with waith aid exalted with nonours wipse prospects were as bright as falls to the lot of mortal man, th. one been hurried into a premature tomb, and the other driven, wretched and desponding, an exile from his country, a fugitive from justice! O the blindness of man-ine incertitude of all earthly things!

P. S. It is said that McCirty, con siders his preservation as gual and monitory interposition of Divin Mircy, and that he has avowed his determination to manifest his sense of it is his fu ore life. God grant that this may be true.

MARITAND GAZETTE.

Amapolis, Thursday, March 4.

MARRIED, on Tuesday 22d ult. at Woods ban Wannington county, by the Rev. Curtis Clay, John K. Darb, Esq. or Baltimae, to M. S. Montoka O. second daugnter of the Hon. THOMAS BUCHANAN.

For the Maryland Gazette. CONVERSATIONS OF MY LANDLADY.

Ag earbly to promise I shall in my pre Den manifie avoitt my reade s with a peer men of olas a Morion's poetic alen's. The f.ll wing lines we easiliessed to be friend, May Mostraes, a young tany possessed of ele y palatica for which can ido nor dis tinguish he sex, but who has been excl. om mix ne in society, by the pressure of a long and inge ing disease.

Spring soon shall deed with flowers the plain,
And give new offinge to each tree;

and soon may to wheel hagain. Her gentel manetice shed on free.

For dropping is thy frame and weak, And print an known long ago.
Robold of all the anthy sales carek, Except the ic. of a transient glow.

Yet patience, nesthing in thy breast, Has always checked the rising sigh; And resignation is express.

In the soil languar of table ere.

An! Many, could my wish restore Thy wonted nearth-Affection's storm Should waste its fury, and no no e Should bear on that poor, siexly form.

"The breathing Spring" to thee should

Fresh like in every gale that blows, in the law cheek should soon appear. The hisyblended with the rose.

For the Margland Gazette. By long and unremitted application, by a tentive and well directed o servation, and

by received and receivable to discover the various properties of the bodies which compose our material world, and then meter le action a didesendence on each other. He action a didesendence ou each other. were considered elementary, consist of he-terogeneous particles, and that others, which were supposed to be compound, are in reality homogeneous. He has unserve ed, that all hodies are subject to certain invariable content and the establishment of this fact enables him to explain to our satisfaction the numerous and supposing phenomena which are continuable and supposing nomena which are continually appearing, and causes us to view with admiration and delight, many things which ante, for to chemical investigations, only, struck the he-

holder win consternation and terror can account to us for the many wonderful and necessity operations which are secret ly and silectiv carried on an the great laboratory of nature, and teaches us to calculate with certainty on the changes which must necessarily be produced, when sub Stances of a different nature are submitted to chemical attraction.

I have often thought, that it would form

an entertaining, & perhaps an useful science, if the passions of the mind could be made subservient to similar laws, and be in the same way subjected to the operations of Analysis and Synthesis. We should, by

this means, acquire a more perfect know-ledge of ourselves, and although it would not give us the power of exterminating o destroving our passions, it would at least enable as to change their nature, and en

destory what God has created; and the chemist, with all his power, is unable to anni-hilitate even the smallest particle of matter; he may condense or diffuse it, he may separate or compound it, so that its appearances and properties be completely and radically changed; but be the process what it may divided, each atom reains its solidity and extension, and will continue to occupy its little space in the universe, till heaven and earth shall pass away. All that we can do, therefore with our passions, is to attempt the correction and modification of them, and I will suggest the means by which it may be effected. Suppose that each pas may be effected. Suppose that each pas diately and carefully analyzed; if we diswe might restore it by synthesis to its origi nal state; it on the other hand it proved be decidedly bud, and likely, if indulged, to reader us either wicked or contemptible we might, by means of chemical affinity onte it with some foreign ingredient, de prive it of its noxious qualities, and perhap leam worthy of preservation; for we find, that corrosive and pungent substances lose their characteristick propensities by their union, and frequently become mild and in-

Before I proceed to a farther explanation of my hypothesis, I will, merely for the purpose of exemplifying my design, propose he bringing together of two evil passions and the utility as well as the practicability of their combination will be immediately und clearly perceived. We will not stop to inquire whether these feelings, in their present state, are uncompounded, 'twould be superfluous, as my object is simply to shew, hat although when existing separately they are highly deleterious, yet that they may be attempered and ennobled by their unior

propose of consideration—the former, in o incipient natural state, is merely a strong esite for distinction, without any reference intue or regard for the mea's by which is to be obtained. Fame is its grand ulmatum, its obeing send and aim?" but shetner it be an excling, or damning fame, in the firt motion of it a matter of but tie moment. It is a estless, wild, turbu ent kind of reeling, violent and almost un vatrolable in its nature, and if it be no. speethe subdued, or greatly modified, must contrailly lead its possessor into the gross the rors, or projet him to the commission the blocked enormities.

is, who destroyed the celebrated temple of Diana, merely to perpetuate his name. The ma ter passion of this man was ambition, and had it been proper's directed, he might have become the pride of the age in which he lived. But impatience is ever the concomicant of ambition, and h spiling the labour, and restraint

requishe to form either a Philosopher, a Warrior, or an Ocator-perhaps too, he as indolent, and shrunk from that diligent application, without which nothing truly eat can ever he accomplished or perad apprehended that death would intervene be had attained the renown for which he panted. His mind, I am persuaded, was alternately harassed by each of these con siderations, and in a moment of delicium, he scize: a lighted torch, and madly em-ployed it for the demolition of a magnificent edifice—the sanctuary of a G ddess, upon which the united labour and inge uity of thousands had been exhausted. He was unmindful of the consequences of his achievement—ha was regardless even of the wrath of the Gods, whose vengeance he had so justly provoked; and whilst calmly benolding the deva-tation he had committed, was insensible to every thing but the lecting which had prompted him to the perpetra-tion of the deed. He saw his name record ed on the page of history, and would gladly have challen in the blaze of his fame." Nothing can be more dangerous, or more

mirassing, than a vague, restless ambition and he who yields himsel; to its dominion will be drawn imperceptibly to the commis-sion of crimes, from which, before its ascondency, he would have recoder with boscos. He advances step by step, in a coarse of iniquity, wholly unconscious of his danger - he even loves the tyrant which load fitm, but he feels its power in resistible, and obeyouts every impulse his desires are unbounded, and every new acquisition se ves but to render them more in in the brea-t, which in like manner requires be supplied. But I have dwelt too perhaps, upon this subject. Let us proceed to a host inquity into the nature and effects of eavy. This passion has been accurately defined can uneasiness o mind caused by a good we desire, obtained by another we think should not have had it before us." I cannot imagine a more detestable, and at ne same time a more pitiable object, than an envious man; he is incessantly assailed by the most tormenting apprehensions; he is a prey to the most corroding anxiety, and experiences each hour that he lives the fier-cest torments of the damned; he is onever at heart's case whilst he beholds a greater than himself," and the most trivial advan tage acquired by another, is sufficient to paison his present enjoyments, to blight even in their budding his faire-t and brightest hopes, and at once to precipitate him in to desprir "Base envy withers at another" joys, and hates that excellence it cannot reach." When once it to reach." When once it has taken out in the breast, farewell content, farewell the tranquil mind! Its power over every bitter feeling of our nature, is similar to that which the Anaconda possesses over the whole of the animal creation; and if it do not at once swallow them up, its pestiferous breath diffuses a deadly contag on around and causes their gradual though not less

But enough has been said in condemna tion of these hateful passi ns, so prove, that the encouragement of them will consign us to inevitable wretchedness and dishonour Let us combine them, and we shall immediately perceive that they have lost their distinguishing prope ties, and that an en tire and obvious transmutation has been ef fected. I could give the rationale of this experiment and show how each particular constituent of the one, moderated the popreviously analyzed, it would not be satis factory; 'tis sufficient to state, that the envy of the composition is deprived of its malig nity, that it no longer chates," but admires ploy them to our advantage. Man connot and imitates the virtues of another, and the

ambition is not now of that wild desultary kind, which I have attempted to describe but is concentrated and directed to one par t cular object. The product is Emulation-the most active and useful feeling of which we are capable; 'tis the motive which im pels us to almost every virtuous and glori ous enterprise; and history tells us, that

some of the greatest men that the world has ever produced, have owed their exaltation to its influence.

Twas in emulation of Callistratus, that Demosthenes actained such perfection in orstory. Thus the lame of his illustrous areas to the according to the state of the same of the state of the same of the he power of overthrowing the imperious tyranny of Cæsar. But for the trophies of Miltiades, which Themistocles declared would not suffer him to sleep," the battle of Salamis had never been foughtierece would have been enslaved. the applause which the recitations of Hero Olympus, that placed in the hand of I nu cydides a pen, which has rendered him in-mostal as an historian. "Twas the widely extended renown of the fabulous Hercules. which inspired The-eus with a noble spirit of enterprise, and imparted to him an most supernatural strength. But it is need less to multiply examples, of the powerful and salutary influence of Emulation. Its happy effects are daily forcing themselves he slightest attention to the scenes which are passing around him. We cannot cast our eyes into an ordinary village school, w thout seeing them strongly displayed .- Nor can any individual mark the workings of his own mind, without discerning the operations of this active and elevating prin o stupified by sloth, or so callous to the feelings of nature, at some period of his life a not to have experienced its influence. And those who make the inquiry will find, that they are indebted to it for by far the greater part of their most valuable acquirements. Let us not part with it—rather let us keep it as the apple of our eye; for if it he properly directed, it most lead to honoma

he pre eminence.
It was my intention to have suggested the combination, as well as the analysis of some other of the passions, but as the ob-ervacions that have already been made on those that first occurred to me, have been extended leyond the limits which I original ly prescribed myself, I must defer it until a more convenient season.

AFAOTP.

For the Maryland Gazette. The liberty of the press, as exercised in the state of Maryland, compared with that same liberty, as exercised or abused in Pennsylvania, in the late shameful attack

of the present editor of the Aurora unon the logistature of Marcland.
The imperial editor designates his attack, by "Signs of the Times."

He begins by saying, "the legislature of Maryland have (has) refused to recognize the principles of the Declaration of Inde-pendence, that all men a e created equal, and entitled to the exercise of their judge-ment in the pursuit of happiness, by refus ing to recognise those rights in a class of men who have been educated in the religi

on of the Hebrews."

This is the first broad accusation. Let us see whether it be well founded; by comparing the constitution to his broad hypothesis.

"That all men are created equal," never was, nor never shall be taken for granted. This, in an essay, in the hands of the editor of the Maryland Republican, some time before the Jew bill found its way into the legis-lature of this state. I conceive has been sufficiently proven, and upon which I shall at present rely for pulling the legs from under the tripod upon which the editor of the he tripod upon which the editor of the the Aurora predicates his bold but unfounded accusation against the state of Mary-

He conceives, or takes it for granted, that all men are born equal—and upon this ontounded basis, places a subsequent, positive, and imprescriptible right, nan that of equal political rights. If we w for a coment descend from the mere ever cise of reason, and quote, or bring to the view of the editor of that paper, the history of God and man, as they are laid before us in the christian world, upon no such abstract principle are political rights predicated; but on the contrary are founded, exclusively, as to the governments of nations, and people, upon other and surer, and safet foundations, namely that of sec. fer foundations; namely, that of conquest purchase, or upon mutual compact. Jews, the very people or nation, of which he becomes the forlorn advocate, founded the only government they ever had upon the rights of conquest. The great people, tederal compact are composed, derived their government from conquest, purchase and compact; not from any natural or divine right whatsoever. If a proof were required to refute the idea upon which Mr. D. founds the equal rights of the Hebrew nation, here, the savages of America would yet roam at large in their native forests, and the black sons of Altica savages of our legislators!

But Mr. Duane quotes what is not the words of the declaration of rights. all men are created equal, and entitled to the exercise of their judgment in the pursuit of happiness." According to this glossary on words of the declaration, one man would become a pirate, another a highwayman, a murderer, a thief, a cheat a calum-nistor, an invader of female chastity; one a conqueror, and others, of course, slaves. The exercise of judgment is awarded to Mr Duane and the Jews; but must be denied to the enlightened legislature composed the enlightened legislature composed of free representatives of a sovereign state; hecause, forsooth, that they date avow it, that they are christians; and have reason enough left to save them from passing an art tending to root out any regard to the religion of the only son of God. But Mr Duane proceeds—"In such a tissue of mon strous follies, what reason have we to talk of civilization. The legislature of Maryland civilization. The legislature of Maryland do not act as christians; they do not act as do not act as christians; they do not act as human heings, helieving in any God; even the worshippers of Chiven, that is the devil." &c. This is an attack too bad, too impudent, to be made upon one of Oliver Cromwell's parliaments. It has not a parellel, as a broad, barefaced, unfounded columny, as an insult to a parellel.

cilomny; as an insult to any legislature, here or any where else.

The dogmas, right or wrong, founded or unfounded in the declaration of rights of the United States have nothing to do with the legislative rights and powers, and sovereignty of the state of Maryland.

The declaration of rights of the people of Maryland, and which is a part of the same constitution, runs thus:

4. That all governments, of right, ori-ginates from (in) the people, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole." Now, when this declaration was made, the people were not Jews, nor Atheists, nor Hindoos, nor Mahometa is no, the word people meant no more nor no less, than those christian pe ple, and mitions, and languages, or Eu-o, e, or the British Isles, who generally at come, were retused the free exercise either their political or religious right and ceremonies, and came here to establish both. When a nation of free people form a government for themselves, can it be sup-posed that they fight and legislate for a nation whose manners, customs, language, and religion, are persect strangers to them It were perfect in-anity of any man to dream of such nonsense. Gove nment being founded in civil compact only in this state, the people therefore of Judea, gene rally called Jews, were not parties to the compact. The Jews may exercise any of fice under the constitution of the United States, even a President. By the constitu tion of this state they may also exercise any office in the state, if they submit to the laws of the state, made for all other sorts of citizens. But if they do not chose to com ind immunities under those law-! are many other states in the world is wide; and every one knows the are a wandering tribe of people. Is it not more rational, that a few dozen of a wan dering tribe of jeople should conform to the laws of the state who permits them to laws conform to them? Is it possible that any man can be found colliarly enough to advocate such abordinable frationally. Suppose, for a moment, the all man inc equal natural or divine rights. In such case, who shall be, and who has ever been, the distributor, and arbiter of those sights! God, in his aln ighty power, has not done is except in some very special cases. We ever was such, a discribition of natural. should be the state of things on this earth, who, what people, nation, tribe, or what great congress of nations, were ever formed for this grand purpose? Or shall it now supercilions that of a lew cores of the tribe of Israel and Mr. Doane The laws of Maryland require no further han a years residence of a citizen, and an oath of office, or ellegiance to the that only a simple affirmation, for the exercise of every right, and liberty witarso-ever, like native born citizens. This also the native bear citizens. This also, the native must submit to. And if he he placed in an office of trust or profit, he must subscribe his belief in the christian

Thus stands the constitution of Maryland. Yet a few days ago, in an editorial paragraph in the Maryland Republican of Saturday 9th inst. copied from the Aurora that editor says of the legislature of Mary land have (has) recently decided by a large majority, that Jews shall not enjoy, in that state, an equality of political rights with other denominations of persons."

Now, in this sentence there is not one word of tenth to the content of the con

word or truth. On the contrary, the ma-joily of that dignified legislature have decijo ity of that dignified legislature have decided, that all the citizens shall be preciety on the very same footing, as to every kind of rights whatsoever. The advocates of the Jews wished to repeal a part of the constitution, 50 to 24 were opposed to it; there by denying any special privilege to any order of persons. All mankind, as men, are placed here on the same tooting, as in are no privileged orders. Is not the Is not this liberty? If the declaration of the United States ederal government were taken for granted, and here it is, to its utmost extent; that the years of age, are equal, excepting only, that negroes are not by any means citizens, Mr. Duane, many years ago, abused the legislators of his state; because, forsooth. or bound negroes, or the mules between black and white citizens; that ifree whire citizens, and any shape or shade of colour between the poor natives of Africa, equally entitled, to the proviions of the declaration of rights, as Mr. In an e has it, as any race of persons, as he is pleased to call trem, from Pale tine or any other part of Asia Minor.

"If the legislature of Maryland," says

Mr. Duane, whave (has) the right to dis-franchise any portion of the freemen of that state, because they believe in the God of Abraham. Isaac and Jacob, they may next decide which of the vacious seets are the true christians, and distranchise all the rest "&c. &c. As this suppositionary by pothesis, as has been already proven, is falle and groundless, all the interences he has drawn from it, are also grow dle s. to shew Mr. Duane that the framers of the constitution of this state held no class of men, persons or astions, subjects of their legislation, but christians only, I shall take the liberty to quote some tew words of it of which, with all his wisdom, he appears to be ignorant. "Art. 33. That as it duty of every man to worship Cod, in such manner as he thinks is most acceptable to him, all persons, professing the christian re-ligion, are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty." &c. &c. This artheir rengious inserty. e.c. e.c. I his ar-ticle of our state constitution, which speaks volumes, I would recommend to the per-usal of Mr. Duane; where he will find that usal of Air. Duanc; where he will find that our code is, altogether, and exclusively, in-tended for a christian people, not for any description of persons, and for the general mass of the created beings on this globe, rational or irrational, as he had foolishly or ignorantly supposed. As to a test oath, in the sense in which that word was exclu sively used in Europe, we have not, unless he choose to construe the following quotation from art. 35 of our said declaratory act as such, viz: "That no other test or quali-fication, ought to be required, on admission fication, ought to be required, on admission to any office of trust or profit, than such oath of support and fidelity to this state, and such oath of office, as shall be directed by this convention, or the legislature of this state, and a declaration of a belief in the christian religion." The manner and substance of such oath is detailed in art 36 of the same declaratory act in the same declaratory act in the the same declaratory act, in the amendments to the constitution, Nov. 1788, and 1789, and further explained and confirmed,

1794. &c. In article 1, of the first amendment to In article 1, or the first amendment to the constitution of the United States—
«Congress shall make no hiw respecting an establishment of religion, or of probibiting the free exercise thereof." This fulfairly intended by the constitution of Mary.

Post-Master General 4,000 dollars.

land and of the United States; namely, the projectant sect, or thurship gland, or any other growing sector the should be prohibited forever to use rights of all or arry, or over all of the rest of the christian sects, and her.
This no man, in his senses, can denote Caristian Subscriber and a Maryl Feb. 16, 1819.

LAW OF MARYLAND, Passed at Detember Session II An uct to facilitate the recover debts due from the several Be in this State, and to compel the Banks to pay Specie for their Me

or forfeit their Charters. or farjett their Churters.
Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the General sembly of Maryland, That any researching a claim upon or holding a note of bank in this state, under fifty dollar, a de and of payment or buch claim or a time bank, and refusal or naglet to de and of payment or such claim or at the bank, and refusal or neglect to may recover judgment for the same tent justice of the peace of the county where

Lank is established.

2. And be it enacted, That the pro-2. And he it enacted, That the pro-ings under the above provision shalls, summen to be served by the proper sho on the president or cashier of the hat, to he left at the banking house, doing a usual hanking hours; and in all deeps pects shall be according to the profine of an act, entitled. An act for the special and act, entitled, An act for the special covery of small debts out of court, the repeal he acts of assembly therein massed, and the set prime its the etc.

er armini, to commence from the fire demand of a quient of the particular earned neglect or relusal to pay

4. And be it e acted. I hat upon apply

4. And be it e acted.

t on made to any county court in this sa supported by affidatif to be filed in these stating the feet, that a bank located in scatting the freet than a canne local and country returns to pay spece for its call and upon the court being fully satisfied such bank does refuse to pay specie for notes, the said court may and levely had thorised and empowered, to order its deis its conforate name and style, to tause why its charter small not be declar forfei ed by the jud ment of the saideen 5 And be it enacted. That after said

tory proof o service of any cire from such trader this act, the court may approof or the fact of refusal by the bail a proof or the fact of refusal by the bin's pay specie for its notes, after a following gation of the concerns and situation of tank, it in their judgment and opinion a public interests shall require it, declared acting the charter of the bank to be to take

tested.

6. And be it enacted. That the court is claring and adjudging the fortesture of a charter of any bank, it in their opina the inte e tot the creditors small request small the eupon jass an orce, discaling president, coshior, cheetors and all firm projects of the bank, to deliver up the land firm projects of said bank. shall appoint three commissioners to and close the concerns of said bank

of the bank, to deliver up the books a projectly of said bank of every descript, to the said commissioners.

7. And he it exacted. That the said conshall determine and adjudge the counter manner of proceeding to be pursued by said commissioners in the registering. said commissioners in the personal their trust, as d in the collection, by its their trust, as d in the collection, by its of the crecitors of the bank in the first; and then t e interests of the stockhold and the said commission ers before they po ceed to act, shall j intly and severally bond to he tate of Ma. yland, with secun to be approved by the court in the perals sum as the court shad think rece site, for the faithful discharge of the ectormance of any future order of a ecedings, and a copy of the same artier cated in the usual form, shall be evidenced my cours of law or equity in this state, in any suit or suits brought on said had est justime hall not be received to any a , unless the same is verified by the finavit of the defendant or defendance to

9 And be it enacted. That any persa conceining himself or herselt aggreedly the conduct of the commissioners to kee pointed under this acc, may put the esbonds in buit, and recover such damager snall he assessed by a jury, under the dir tion of the court.

16. And be it enacted. That if any off or director shall refuse to deliver up to the commissioners to be appointed as aforest, any books or property of the bank, these cer or director so offending shall be likely as any books. he sued by the said commissioners, in a pecial action on the case for the recovers the value or amount thereof, and the in shall give damages to the said full value amount, and the court before whom the covery shall be had shall treble the uf damages and give judgment therefor 13

11. And he it enacted, That the commit sioners to be appointed under this act, pre recover any debt due to the bank, in and to be instituted, in the corporate name # style of the institution.

12. And be it enacted, That a comme sion, at the discretion of the court, notes ceeding five per cent, shall be allowed such

commissioners.

13 And he it enacted, That this act stall not take effect, and be in force, until it the first day of January next, in relation

any hank, which regularly paid species its notes from the first day of May last to be first day of October last.

14. And Le it enacted, That in payment of any debt due to or judgment obtained in a bank or banks in this state, or by the commissioners which may be appointed by the the provisions of the contract of the state. der the provisions of this act, the note notes of the bank to whom the debt is dus or by or for whom the judgment has been obtained, shall be received in payment the full value contained in the promise mide by said note or notes.

By an act of Congress passed a few diff ago, the salaries of the Secretary of Stale the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief Institute of the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief Institute of the Secretary of the ttorney General, the Chief Justice U. S. and the Post-Master General, hart severally been increased. This law allow to each of the Secretaries the sum of its thousand dollars; to the Attorney Gereral 3,500, to the Chief Justice 5,000, and to

General Assembly of Ohio at its late preasant negoo on, passed a bill levying a tax of rarry, usano not Laks per anitum upon each ch of the Bank of the United States es. ch of the Dank of the United States es-hed in that state. The law aprovides e attaching their debts to secure the

e Legislature of Kentucky bave likeimposed a tax of sixty thousand lars upon the Branches of the same which have been put in operation in

Defence of the Chesapeake. n the National Intelligencer of Monday.

he officers of the Corps of En ers, Generals Swift and Bernard. Colonels Armistend and M. Rea, those of the navy, Captains ington and Elliot, who were hissioned by the President, unresolution of the last session ongress, to survey the Chesa-Bay, for the purpose of asining the most suitable scite Naval Depot, and to plan a gesystem of defence for this Acan Mediterranean, as well as oast generally, have executed orders of the President, and on by last laid their report before

The spot selected by the missioners for the Depot, is to be neither of those which been mist spoken of as suitacites. It is probable that the rt will form the subject of a munication to Congress before r adjournment.

the National Intelligencer of Feb. 25.

is sellom that we have had so otable an office to perform, as of announcing to our readers mahimous ratification, by the te, of a Treaty of Amity, Setent, and limits, between the ed States and Spain, as recestnetuded at this place, by Mr. etary Adams and Don Louis de

s the Treaty, though ratified on part, will not be promulgated ially until it has also been ratiby the sovereign of Spain, we state the principal provisions, structly as we have been able certain them, of this important umer.t.

this Treaty, we understand Fiorida, including all the claims pain to territory East of the issippi, is ceded in full soveity to the United States.

at the Western boundary, ben the territory of the United s and that of Spain, is adjusttollows: Beginning with the h of the Samme river, and run with the west bank thereof to North West limit of the state ouisiana, thence by a direct orth to the Red river, thence the south bank of that river one hundredth degree of ion-, thence on that meridian to rkansaw? and thence along kansaw to its source, in the second degree of North lariand thence upon that parallel Pacific.

um not exceeding five millions ars, is to be paid by the Unitates, out of the proceeds of the of lands in Florida, or in stock ney, as the Congress may preto our own citiz, ns. on acof spoliations and other injuceived by them from the goent of Spain, or from the goents of the Colonies of Spain. 20 minutes after liquidate these claims, a Board be constituted by the governof the United States, of Amecitizens, to consist of three issioners, who are to make report within three years.

re is a mutual renunciation, e part of the two governments, ther claims on each other for ions, &c. ish citizens are to enjoy. on

inciple of the Louisiana treasame privileges as American ns in the ports of St. Augusnd Pensacola, for the term of e vears.

se are the essential provisions Treaty, which is to take efthe exchange of the ratifi s; within six months of the nt date.

probable that Mr. Forsyth, ewly appointed Minister to will be the bearer of this and that the ratifications exchanged long before the ncement of the next session ngress; in contemplation of event, it is probable that ess will, before they adjourn, in act authorising the Execuo receive the surrender of the nces of Florida from the Spaauthorities, and to establish an endent government therein. felicitate the country on this

le and satisfactory terminatithe tedious, and hitherto un-

l'he attainigen three objects, da, the settlem boundary, or provision for il claims of our would have be -poch in the his Relations. Th will make this It rerminate.

controversy wi pean powers. southern posse precludes fore stirring up Ind groes to rebelli the Southern co irts to the sea. Western bound the United Stat under the hithe siana treaty, o We ever serio In a word, it is the most sangu pated one much is one that fully peclations of L American peop Died on Chr the residence of

esq. at Pamunk ty, Maryland, (frican negro, si 120 years. He Nathaniel Chap ly in the 18th o person died ah and Davy wasbe middle aged. bie always for ! seldom sick, an til some years p and then only s to old age. Hi perfect to the d longevity was neighbours, an noticed in conse was emancipate his death, and master-but he dustrious after wis before, and profits of which his children, un his death.

Capt. O'cott resterday (rom ox, states that Patriot brig ap when a Spanish out to capture l took place in which lasted ab the smoke clear brig was seen ge with the sloop o latter vessel had when capt. Olco terwards, there had been captur

LATE FROM Gibrai "The only n

you is, the dea Spain, (of trans week in child b lutely necessar toetus, she exp performed. A mour is in circu poisoned-but v been the victin ment, is not 8 King has certain Escurial since consort, it has no very low ton revolt has become render some p safety a matter caution. The the king has ab his court, only tion to broad or quility. But no be known abroa right will perha it is known bey the Capital. C sufferings of t have reached th bearance ceases they are fully s uncommonly in with whom I has that the nation worst, and mus loose to their in be needless to g guments which

of his opinion r

found in the

wrongs which I

nation ever sinc

to the throne.